FRANCE.

sence of The N. Y. Tribune. Paris, Monday, Sept. 27, 1852. AN INFERNAL MACHINE

Seems now to be an indispensable part of French politics. Whether Napoleon, Louis Philippe or Louis Napoleon, it is the same system of oppress and actual or attempted explosion. While the palace papers are gorged by the accounts of enthusiasm imible to describe, so great is it for "the elect of 7,500,000," and none but official accounts are permitted to be published, there comes the news of an infernal machine, vast in proportions, and designed for wholesale havoe, in the very time when we are assured that a magnificent unity of devotion to the person of "His Imial Highness" prevailed. Paris has been roused by an official report in the Moniteur, to this effect: "For some time past," says that journal, "the Minister of Police has been warned that a conspiracy was hatching against the life of the Prince President, and the progress of which he watched with the greatest vigce. By telegraph the Government has received in formation that on the 24th an infernal machine was seized at Marseilles, composed of four large and two hundred and fifty ordinary barrels, which contained al logether 1,500 balls. The authors of the plot have been arrested, and all the ramifications of it are known. The affair is in the hands of the judicial authorities." The Moniteur further says: "the Minister of Police has been on the trace of a secret society, the object of which has become every day more manifest—it had resolved to make an attempt on the life of the President. The city of Marseilles was chosen as the place to carry this plot into execution. M. Sylvain Blot, Inspector-General of Police, carefully watched the development and the progress of the attempt. The manufacture of an infernal machine having been decided on, several members of the Society set to work and the machine was rapidly completed. It is composed of 250 ordinary musket barrels, and four blunderbusses of a large bore, and the whole divided into 28 groups. These were for greater security divided into 28 different places, until a spot should be found to put them together ready for use. The comspirators then turned their attention to the task of selecting a piace, which asturally was to be in the line of the passage of the Prince President. They first fixed on a floor in a house in the Rue d'Aix, where the machine was to be fitted up in the night preceding the arrival of the Prince at Masseilles. Some surpicions which arose in the minds of the conspirators, made them, however, relinquish their first choice. A second place was then fixed on. Like the first, it was on the passage of the Prince in the Chemin d'Aix. The whole of a small house was taken, composed of a ground floor and a first floor, each divided into two rooms, with three windows in front. The infernal machine was to have been placed on the first floor, and it was there, in fact, that is was discovered. At the moment when it was asked, and when the arrests took place, one of the compirators was in the house. The others were afterward arrested either at their own houses or in different places where the police knew where to lay their hands upon thom. The Patrie has additional details: "It was at ten o'clock on the night of the 23d, that the Central C manisary of Police, accompanied by ten agents, effected the seizure of the infernal machine. At the moment when the agents presented themselves they precived that the person with when the machine had been placed that the precion with when the machine had been placed to break through a window in order to get into the house, where they succeeded in securing the individual, who was one of the principal authors of the plot. Other impartant arrests have also been made. The barrels were allowed and then seized, in addition to a great quantity of powder and halls, redificuse amblems and writing. All the stricks seized have been sent to the precedure, where M Strivats Roor and the Pocureur-General were in attendance with the Presect, to concert measures to be adopted." spot should be found to put them together ready for use. in stiendance with the Presect, to concert in maures to be adopted."

For the President, of course, can be manufartured in the required quantities; but one is harely propared for the monstrous exggerations of its exhibition at lyons. A letter from that town states that at one place where the telegraphic account represents the accumulation for Emperor as general from a multitude, at most five or air persons gave the cry. With one Navo-Leon, the art of also incation with bulletins grew to a proverb. A new proverb awaits atterance in the bour allows mendedity of the telegraphic dispatches. Enthusiasm must be created by cometting; and where are the auto-colored to make it in the present inchanges. At Valence

codents to make it in the present instance t At Valence, the President was greeted by the Mayor (whom he appointed) as follows:

"Prince—The city of Valence, which I have the honor to represent, and the populations who have flowed in these, its walls, from all aides, have been most anxious to express to your Imperial Highness the sentime als of prolonal gratitude and admiration which they feel for the heroset of December 2, which saved France and the civilization of Europe. If the spirit of decader has dared to show itself in some of our cantous, it has been transchardly suppressed with the aid of the imbalitants and the troops, by the zeal, the courage and the energy of our excellent Prefect, and the brave General Lapene who commands the Department. Fince, you have secared to France, measy and iltreatened by socializin, security and confidence, by founding a strong and just government; but if your work were not completed at the approach of the term of power with which you have been invested by eight millions of votes, that security and that confidence would be paralyzed; commerce, nanufactures and labor, which have everywhere taken a free teart, would cease, and the declinics of our faceountry would again be placed in jeepardy. Convinced of this danger, Prince, I come to supplicate you, in the name of the country, to complete your work by restoring hercelitary power in your arrest person and in your heirs; you will, by this means, secure our future welfare, and of the exame time the prosperity and grandeur of France. Such, Prince, are the wishes formed by the immense majority of the examery, and among others the inhabitants of this ancient city, of which I come to offer you the keys, and of which I am prond to be the faithful interpreter to your Imperial Highness. "Vive Levis Navellees" that the expiration of the term of the late constitutional President; that France was only ves only kept in a feverish state became of the dreaded copy of ear; that the election by the people after that was a frant. Your corres

AT MARSEILLES The arrival of the President is thus told telographically: "The Prince arrived at Marseilles on the 23th. The city was dressed out throughout the whole line of his passage as far as the Prefecture. Everywhere the most enthusiastic cries were uttered. The ladies waved their handkerehicls and the men took off where the most enthusiastic cries were uttered. The ladies waved their handserchiels and the men took of their hand, it is impossible to receive a more cordial greeting. At the theater the Prince was received with a thousand cries of "Fice I Empereur". The Prince's health is excellent. Since the entry of the Prince into the Department his course is a vertiable trimuph. At Arlee upward of 25,000 persons, drawn up with banners within the Arenes greeted him with the utmost eathurism. An immense cry of "Fice I Empereur" bere down every other (?) sound, and at the stations similar acclamations were heard. At Marseilles, when the Prince arrived at the Porte d'Aix, he received from the the hands of the Mayor the keys of the towns. The cuthusism was at its hight, when the Prince got on horse-back and went through the Rue d'Aix and the cour in the midst of a concourse of 100,000 insalitants. Everywhere were to be seen corps of workness with their banners and deputations of journeymen. The windows were everywhere dressed out. Upward of six hundred persons of note awaited the Prince at the Prefecture, and forement among them were the envoy of the Pope and the King of Naples, charged to carry to the Prince at Marseilles the felicitations of their respective Sowereigns. At 612 octobek, a dimer of S2 overs wangiven to the Prince at the Prefecture, whilst balles of every class of cockety circulated round the table of the Prince. At 9 o'clock the Prince proceeded to the thester, where his arrivel was greeted with the most lively transports. Two cantile, composed in his honor, became the occasion of the most sympathetic manifestations. The cry of 'Vice I Empereur? which he had received during the early part of the day, was also the last which he heard when he returned to the Prefecture in the midst of an enthusiastic crowd."

Is constantly receiving accessions. Launches are frequently taking place, and the cut and caliber of vessels and guns respectively duly praised in the journals. In the meanwhile France is spending more than she can squeeze out of micerable peasants. In the midst of all these preparations, what becomes of the Peace Society In England, Government is putting down by the police its interference with the new militar training the Society placarding their warmings to the definited not to enter upon the schiefer's career. In all his Procedure, a speeches, Louis Napoleon never said a word respecting America, excepting on the occasion of the "Criss parates," when he coupled them in dominication in the same breath with the glorification of the Roman exception. Against whom is all this navy leveled? The fate of Mexico, the question whether Caba shall return Spanish or fall into the hands of the United States, has occupied the French Cabines. The Sandwich Islands are also in their diplomatic keeping. A new era has arisen. Our politics are no longer provincial. The proposed prodefrance of America is even over-estimated. New-York is a household word; the "New-York Hotel" is a commen Boniface-eign on the continent, I have been asked if it was not as large and fine a city as Paris, and squeeze out of miserable peasants. In the midst of all

THE PRENCH NAVY

on ene occasion if it were not larger. Come and see Paris with its unequaled splendors and the question seems puerile.

Is reported as about to undergo a reorganization, so as to put all the troops on a level with the Chasseurs d'Orleans in point of discipline. Immense exorts are making to have the troops physically equal to the British—gymnastic exercises, running, leaping, climbing, lifting, wrestling, are laboriously practiced by the troops. The young men in our cities who allow them selves to be feedle for the want of these exercises should on national salutary grounds bear these facts in mind. Gymnasia at our public schools should precede and accompany all education, masculine and feminine: otherwise it is a farce. The physique of the Americans, owing to the habits of our women particularly, and the climate, is not equal to the English Fronch or German. Physical culture, in fact, is an affair of the State. So the Greeks understood it—hence the models they have left us. But we are degenerate in that regard—we clitch money, and lose cestacy and life.

AERIAL NAVIGATION British-gymnastic exercises, running, leaping, climbing,

AERIAL NAVIGATION

Has just been attempted partially. M. Giffard, in an obleng balloon, with a steam-engine and propeller, ascended from the Hippodrome. When up some distance, he tacked and so-forth. Hy has addressed a long letter to the journals, detailing his proceedings. He says he never intended to attempt in the present state of his invention to go against the wind, sad that he is perfectly satisfied with the success of his experiment as regards tacking and a variety of other maneuvers. He landed eafely near Paris.

BONDING WAREHOUSES

In Paris are to be established. The Agricultural School and Farm at Versailles, so praised in the Seele, has been suppressed. Reasons—inefficiency; for the pensont cannot leave his humble home to study there three years, and dilletantism took his place. There may be a reason for not instructing the pensant, which does not appear.

SIR H. BULWER

Is unfortunate, diplomatically. In his late Roman conference he has been bitterly snubbed, being informed that a Nuncio must be received in England. The loss to England of influence abroad is in the ratio of the exodis—population being wealth. The cause of this is chiefly the holding of land in a few hands; and yet we hear men like Sir R. Prin. called succession, whose like was spent in the aggrandizement of territory. Nearly every English states man whose avaries for land is brundless and who thus lowered his country's sinfluence by driving out her population—not the old and techle, but the young and enterprising—is of this class. Such policy is simply suicidal; but it everyes notice at home, as centurally and express poetry testify. Transfer of property costs some 12 pc. ct in England. Tranfic is the uppermost ides—not production, which does not keep pace with population. Hence the adulterations, even in wholes all trade, exceed belief, being, according to The Losselo Lancet, in some stooles 32 out of 36. This fierce competition should teach us to look at home for sound production. While rich nobles own fabulously large estates, by way of producing yet more imagically. The loss to England of influence abroad is in the ratio

According to the Journal du Havre, is to be formed between Havre and Rio Jameiro. The Company has among its subscribers almost all the firms which have commercial relations with the Brazils. It which have commercial relations with the Brazila. It is preposed that these vessels shall run every month between Havie, Lisham, Madeire, Goree, Permanduco and Eablin, and be unleed at Rus to a line which will run to the other adjusting ports, for the transport of merchants and benefits which

Have reopened with new pieces. One by Have reopened with new pieces. Cae by Grover Sann is a success. The Italian Opera, it is said, will be jut under Giverament supples, and made a lyrice baxary equal to its best days. We know are very bosy in Paris with the new improvements. The Tufferies is being re-furbished inside. All plants to imperial epiculers. Busts of his Imperial eligibuters, Busts of his Imperial eligibuters are thick as flattery through France. His great speech on Legitumery is before the world. All that is weating is a coronation. The Pope overs him a debt of graticuler and, he Reine has always been forcument in eachwing the world, its theological career rivaling its military in that regard, the colossal fraud of a coronation may

Empire Making-Informal Machine-Protestants in France.

Paurs, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1852. The journey of the Prince, President of the late French Republic, is still the main topic of treatment with the journalists of the city, old of whom are now become, by Ministerial grace, respirate of the tele-graphic record of bis progress. The daily Moniteur containing the same is posted, for the easier permut of wayfaring fields, at the corners of our streets, and also dutributed throughout the department, but the distributed throughout the departments for the same purpose. Last Sunday we saw placarded what was called an extraordinary supplement of the colletal journal, in the shape of an ordinary large lettered handbill. announcing the Imperial arrival at Marseilles. Besides this, the Government is exerting itself to extend the circulation, by subscription, of its accredited organ. The accounts of the journey and its circumstances occupy on an average about two columns of a Paris newspaper daily—in addition to which the semi-official sheets give a column or two of reflections on its incidents and in-dications. To reproduce all this from week to week with any circumstantiality, would quite surpass readsble limits. Yet this journey, down to its slight ditails, is worth attending to: but not having room even for an abridgement of its chronicle, I will endeavor to advise your readers of the spirit of its history by bringing into relief some of its most characteristic facts. The object of the Journey was to manufacture a public opinion-to produce a popular cry in favor of the Empire. The machinery to be used for this end is well adapted to its purpose. The transient President is preceded by three agents of police, who make in advance preparations for his safety. The army of dependent functionaries along his route are all forewarned of his coming, and make free use of public money and official influence to ruise the popular eathesiasm to a pitch level with their own, to prevent any display of a hostile feeling, and to con ceal any signs of indifference. The decrees, proclamstions and ordinances for this purpose, issued by Mayors, Prefects and others, are altogether remarkable. They invite the people to deck themselves in their best array they order them to hang out flags and desperies from their house windows; they "formally probabit all dem-enstrations not accordant with the profound respect due to the elect of the nation," and order "the agents of the public force to proceed with the atmost severity to the instant suppression of all provocations, tumults, seditious cries, and in fine, of everything which can dis-turb order, etc., etc. They speak of the transitory President as His Imperial Highness: they get up the banners and the inscriptions of Vice Napoleon III! Vice I Em-percur!—which, as their bread and butter depends on percur?—which, as their bread and butter depends on the favor of that coming personage, may be interpreted, eccess none. The higher elergy, who, it is well known, are at beast no lavers of Lonis Napoleon are glad to use him as a means, and willing to pay him for his services to them, by giving the prayers he so much needs, and their spiritual and in general. They give their indicate on the quie pro que doctrine, as is evident from their speeches and his replies, in the last two weeks—with great waste of picty on both sides. At every stopping place the Prince grees a diamer to the indicatal persons of the district; perdens or computes the punishment of a five of the political editanders whom he arbitrarily conde mixed hast winter (this is his beneroleal heart); gives out money which he release at will from the propagation of the propagati

as sympathetic preparations for new demonstrations by those who wait his coming.

And now it seems as if this machinery were producing its intended effect. He is now passing among the excitable, imaginative, mobile population of Southern France, and really seems to be greeted with something more than the "temporary hisleliujah of flunkeys"—not that officials, civil, military and clerical, are grown at all silent there, but the people themselves are to some extent voluntary participators in the chorus of Freel Empreur, Vice Napoleon III. I say seems—for all the accounts of popular enthusiasm for the Empire which reach us are written by the officers of the Government or by persons in the imperial interest, and are liable to the same suspicion that strached to the letter of the man who went West and wrote back to his friends in New-England, that he was very much liked. The unfortunate reputation for mendacity, which has been so justly extract by Ministerial dispatches and Napoleomist partisans, is of course not to be lost sight of; but it should also be remembered that Napoleon did in 1848 collect the voluntary surfrages of some 5,000,000 Frenchmen. For the practical present, it matters very little whether the enthusiasm is really a universel and popular, or in large part only an official, facticious one. It serves as well for a precent in one case as the other. Napoleon has said by his acts, for years, that he wished the crown; he said in words on the 26th of March, that he would not take it, if not forced to it; at Namor, the other day, he said he would follow the indications of public opinion; at Lyons, a few days after. years, that he wished the crown: he said in words on the 29th of March, that he would not take it, if not forced to it, at Nancy, the other day, he said he would follow the indications of public opinion: at Lyons, a few days afterward, he made his celebrated speech of acceptance.—So he intended the speech to be understood; so the hearers did understand it, so the Moviteer interprets it in its erticle of Sept. 22 which may be looked on as the Imperial Manifesto.— France, already so proud of seeing at its head the heir of the most glorious of names, wisness to secure to itself a long future of greatness and peace, by giving a durable power to the Prince, who has saved in the Parise, the Constitutional, the Paris, which last in 1852 in the fullness of time, Le. Journal dat Empire, all say with more or less unanimousness and recorded flatulence, that the Empire is made in fact, and only waits the decision of the Prince to be made in name. Petitions for the Empire, accurated busily in all parts, Resolves of Manicipal Councils urging the speedy meking of the Empire, come in faster than they can be published—4.3 are sent in from one Department. Petitions and recolves ask for the establishment of the "heredizary Empire," quite becaless of Northern powers and resolves of Paris and all that sort of thing. Manicipal Councils that do not express imperial erac or are not bles to are such are, or were and freshes of force and self that sort of thing. Manacapai Councils that do not express imperial erast or are not like to, are summarily suppressed; such are, or were last week, aftern Committationally elected Councils in the Department of the Ver. Their places are supplied as usual by commissions appointed by the Prefect.

On the 24th of this mouth, two days before

explosions and turnings, we care my recorder against us in Europe, with the intent to convey this moral, that life is test sate in a Republican steamer than under the shot and bayoness of a firm Government. For the sake of doing away with the informer, if for no other reason, let us try to remove the precises.

The Prefect of the Seine, in concert with the

be an instrument of his amoriton—It is said that the Serate will be called together very soon after the Prince's return to Paris A pamphles, written with much hiddry is also at to appear. It has for it this Da Rua hissement de FEsques, which with its epigraph, sufficiently explains its object; the epigraph is a remark of the Great Naretmon: "What has been above all, the course of my fall is that my dynasty was not old enough. I should have been raised from the foot of the Pyrenes, if I had been my granden. The nephew, of course, will do as well as my grandens. Lamarai a lithographic.

The Correspondence Lamarai a lithographic.

The Correspondence Leymani a lithographic

thorized engraces portrait of the Prince

The Paris Elections in the third and fourth districts for Diputies to the Legislatic Rody, have resulted in the choice of the candidates put forward by Government. About half of the electors voted. The majorities of the successful parties are small. Little interest was with by the opposition. Their candidates were Michelet and Goudehaux.

The following facts regarding the Protestants.

The following firsts regarding the Protestants in France may be of interest to some of your readers. They are taken from an article in the R rule des Dear Men des. The Protestant population of France is estimated by this writer at 1.500,000. The Calvinists and the followers of the Confession of Angeling receive his from the State. The former have five hundred and eleven manaters and at hundred houses of worship, distributed among sixty after of the ciptly six departments of France. One hundred and wenty one of them are simulated in the department of Le Gard. Two hundred and forty five pasters preach the darrines of the Confession of Angeling. Subsbourg has a larger number of these sectaries then any other city to wit, 30,000. Thore are 15,000 at Paris. There are twenty five departments where there are more or less Protestants belonging to no consistery, to no authorized temple. The department of Le Gard offers the greatest variety of Protestant Section and Section of the Confession of Angeling to the Confession, also departments of the Gard offers the greatest variety of Protestant Section and Section of the Confession of Confession, and the Confession of Conf

The Mackerel Fishery.

Correspondents of The Halifax Nova Scotian write, in regard to the mackerel fisheries in some of the Nova Scotia harbors, in a strain fitted to increase the excitement of the Provincials against their rivals of the New-England coast. We copy some portions of two

New-England coast. We copy some portions of two letters in a recent number of the paper mentioned:

Pour Hood. Sept. 22, 1852

"About fifty sail of Nova Scotta mackerel catchers have been fishing in this neighborhood during the past three days, and many of them are excellent vessels, quite equal for fishing purposes, and superior sea-boats to the American craft.

"Very few Americans have harbored here this season, and none, that I have heard of, have been fishing most the shore. So far, this has been the worst season they have had for many years. Some vessels who, before this time last year, and gone home with two leads, have not yet caught their first. Captain Laybold is here keeping the ground clear for our fishermen. Capt. Doop is similarly engaged further north. Our resets, in two days of last week, say forty five sail, caught from twenty to fifty betrees each in sight of this cought from twenty to fifty burrens each in sight of this hatter. Some of the best fishing grounds on this shore, equal to any in the world, are discart three miles from the shore, in bays, where the Americans clearly have no right to be found, except for shelter, wood and water.

no right to be found, except for succession to rejair damages.

"The by is alice with mackerel, and after the equinoctil gale they will probably title readily.

"I could entance upon this subject, but fear to tire you patience. A more noble and spirits-diring sight is colored witnessed than is just now before me; about colored witnessed than is just now before me; about selicin with esset from it just now sense inc, modu-sity sail of fine schoeners (British) beating up the northern channel of this harbor, in a heavy breeze.

Halivan, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1852.

There is one circumstance in the habits

of the fish which has not been sufficiently at-tended to in the various discussions which have appear-

ed in the papers. It has been constantly asserted that the fish generally keep within three miles of the shore. This is undoubtedly true, on an open line of costs where the fish are obliged to approach mer the shore to obtain shallow water, and when the wind is off shore for shelter; but when they enter bays of moderate size, such as Chedebucto, St. George's, St. Peter's, which are sheltered and where the water is no depth, they spread themselves over the surface of the bay and are caught in nearly the same abundance beyond three miles from the shore, as within that distance.

Our fishermen, who frequent Chedebucto Bay, set their ness over its whole surface, and in St. George's Bay! I am informed, nets are often est six and seven miles from the shore. If the American fishermen are allowed to fish in the entrances and wider parts of these bays with their numerous feets, they will not only be on equal terms with our own people, but will do incalculable injury to their nets. Indeed it would be impossible to carry on the fishery with vessels and nets on the same grounds. I may also mention that our Provincial level require our vessels to have their keels constructed in such a manner as to comble them to sail over nets without destroying them, but no such requisitions have been and a side residence of the conditions have been and a side residence of the conditions have been and a side residence of the conditions have been and a side residence of the conditions have been added the conditions and the conditions have been and a side residence of the conditions have been and a side residence of the conditions have been and a side residence of the conditions have been and a side residence of the conditions have been and a side residence of the conditions have been and side residence. out destroying them, but no such regulations have been made with respect to the American fishermen, or other foreign vessels.

From the Fishing Grounds.-The schooner Ann Eliza from Prince Edwards Island, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., reports having been fired at twice by H. M. steemer Devastation, and forbidded to go into Guspee Bey for any purpose whatever. American vessels are also excluded from the Bay of Chalcur.

NEW-GRANADA.

Sunrise at Sen-Town of Santa Marta-Nata-ral History of the Torrid Zone-Town of

Savanilla.

SAVANILLA, N. Granuda, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1852. You have heard enough of voyages, especially of first voyages. I will say nothing of mine, except that it was very interesting to me. But the sight that met my wondering eyes on the morning of the 21st August, could I transfer it to paper, would be worth all the privations of a voyage. The horizon, as had been the case every hour of the voyage, was full of clouds. We knew that there was land behind them, for we were at the south side of the Caribbean; and far away from the coast, between 50 and 150 miles from the sea, the Nevada of Santa Marta rises to the hight of 17,000 feet. Rarely do the clouds unveil its glories to the view of the mariners, for in so wile a spacethere scarcely can fail to be some clouds. But half an hour before sunrise a borizontal opening in the clouds disclosed a scene too gorgeous for earth—uch as no poet, at the foot of Olympus, could ever have witnessed. The eternal snows, bathed in the light of a sun yet to rise on us, stood before us in substantial forms, which clouds only faintly shalow forth, just as pointing may imitate a land cape. The faint tint of rose given by the horizontal rays that struck it, could not have been stronger or weaker without injuring the effect. Only the Court of Jupiter, or some supernatural vision of heavenly glory, could have added to it. But too soon the clouds shut out the scone for ever. Next came a long range, as it seemed, parallel with the coast, looking as desolate as Edom. This dark-

way again, let I saw everywhere things equally or about equally familiar. In one respect I was disap-ointed; in all my ride I saw but one field, and in that I pointed; in all my ride I raw but one field, and in that I saw nothing but make. The first paint trees and the first fruit trees I aw were the eccess that rose over the kw, thatched roofs of Barranquilla, the goal of my ride. At the banding of Sevantilla better immense building, beautifully white without and empty within. It is the Custom Husse, situated on too high a full to be used. So not shelt at its bear are the more convenient substitute for it. There is not a dwelling-house, other buildrate for it. There is not a dwelling-house, other building, or cultivated rod of ground nearer than the town of Savanille, about three miles by land, but less by water. One small village contained all the houses between Savanilla and Farramoulle. Savanilla is as compact as a factory village, it is built on a firm salt-marsh, just above high water mars. Its inhabitants know less of the fruits they set than we do of oranges, ponegranates and figs. I doubt whether the children there have ever seen

figs. I dealed whether the entails a new hing estable when it was growing.
The aspect of a clear-built that led town cannot but be disegreeable. The traines of these one-story houses are of small poles that log top the polynomial poles that the best are whitewashed. but the roots and foors of all are able—the latter of the carth, the former of cattell days. Barranquilla con-tens more large houses, many of stone, some of brick, and many with better floors, some of two stories; and the maller houses have more pace around them. Sav-nilla is at the head of sea navigation, and steambouts and a state elect of sea navigation, and attautioning cannot come lower than Berranguilla. The histus between them is painfully supplied by hoge canoos, demicrost,) each navigated by a commander, padron and two-legas. From the other two ports of the capital, Carthagens and Santa Marta, the conveyance to the steamboat is much further, and by mules. The state of commerce with such a constriction on its main artery may easily be imagined. Savanilia seems entirely to live on the

does to St. Peter-turg, Calloo to Lima, or Osta to Rome.

I should pass next to the inhabitants, the most inter-esting topic to most readers, but I fear with so brief ex-perience I should not do them justice, so I deber them, with reluctance, to my next letter.

Holton.

Terrible Railroad Accident-Several Persons Killed, and Many Wounded.

A terrible accident occurred on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Rollroad, on Tauraday about 11

A.M. An extra train was coming from the steambest
Dover, at Mercdith Village, en route for the State Fair at
Mercdith Ridge. Soon after it started, a car coupling
breke, while on a spile bridge near the Weirs. Before
the accident could be repaired, sucther extra train from
the steamer Dover ran into it, and a most heart-rending the steamer Dover ran into it, and a most heart-rendin scene ensued. A number of platform cars were jamme

the steamer Dover ran into it, and a most heart-rending scene ensued. A number of platform cars were jammed together, and great injury of life and limb ensued.

The following persons were killed: Anthony Eduralety, Tustenborough; Jona McDerfire, Alton; John H. Saith, Dover, Clerk of the Counts for the County of Strafferd. Mr. Saith was taken from the water alive, but cossed to live in an hour. Owers Roberts, Hallerness; Gronor Hutchins, Moultonorrough, Mr. Hutchins left one of his legs, and had the other stove to pieces, large splinters of wood being driven in his remaining thich. When discovered he was totally insensible, and had bled proincely. It was supposed that he might possibly survive, could be be made to revive sufficiently to permit amputation. He did revive, and his thich was unputated by Dr. Mason, seeksted by Drs. Goss, Santery was so great, his system was powerless. He died it midnight, Another gentlemen, name unknown, is also dead, inching eigh deaths in all.

Womsded. Hertard Lang, Moultonborough, fracture of right leg; is doing well. Thomas Courton, Wolfourcock, fracture of one leg—the other seriously anjurel; it is incust the will recover, but his case is doniaful. Sandon E. Carrer, Eso, Ossipse, wound on the face of location of writ, and serious internal injury; be can't be runced at present, but will probably recover. T. W. Mosnoron, E. q. Wakefield, both law broken below the kane; will do well. R. Decarrer, Dover, laceration of left (eg and internal linjury; serious. Mask Decares.

the knee; will do well. R. DECATUR, Dover, the knee; will do well. R. DECATUR, DEVER, RESPATION of left leg and internal injury; serious. MARK DESTRAT, Furnifuctor, fracture of both legs; will do well. JOHN M. BRACKETT, Wolfborough, both legs and one high broken; will probably do well. HENRY STODDARD,

Welfbercuch, evere contusion of the knee; is doing well.

ALBERT B. CHAMBERLAIN, Brookfield, fracture of thigh and leg; is doing well. John V. Barron, Jr., Mercelith Village, fribs broken; is doing well. Gro. HAYNES, Welfberough, one leg broken. Gro. HAYNES, Wakefield, slightly injured. Madison Rozkars, Farmington, slightly injured. Perleys Brown, Moultonborough, slightly injured. Perleys Brown, Moultonborough, slightly injured. A lady, name unknown, had her leg fractured. Her bushand took her home, and her name did not transpire. Other ladies were slightly injured, which, with the excitement, gave rise to numerous stories of other disseters. Upon inquiry, they happily prove to be withcut foundation.

The above are all the particulars we have been able to gather, on the spet, after eareful and anxious inquiry.

The Manufacture of Wood Gas.

We find in a late number of the Allgemeine Zeitung some interesting details in regard to lighting the city of Munich with gas made from wood, which we translate for The Tribune: "The contract between the magistrates and the Coal

Gas Company provides that a regular flame shall be ren-

dered consuming 4) cubic feet of gas in an hour, and giving light equal to seven wax candles, of four to the pound. The wood gas, with a fiame of the above de scription, produced a light equivalent to that of eleven wax condies of the same size. Upon this, and in order to show that the coal gas was preferable to the wood gas, a fame of ceal gas was shown to the commission which gave a light conivalent to twenty four of the wax can-ales. Such a capacity for giving light, under the most favorable circumstances, is the same as of a good oilgas, but never that of coal gas of the usual quality. The coal gas which is generally used in England is equal to nine wax cancles, with a flame consuming 4, cubic feet in an hour. The coal gas used in Munich has been repeatedly examined, both by the commission and by other intellicent individuals, but its power has never been found to exceed that of ten wax candies. It would not be difficult, by using a very hard wood, or other processes, to obtain a wood cas equal to oil gas; but it would not be correct to take this as the general power of wood gas. Another advantage of the wood gas is its entire freedom from sulphur. Every city, even the smallest one-nay, every village-can avail itself of the beneat of an a lini rable mode of illumination at a small expense for the first fixtures. It is probable that, before many years, in such cities as Bromen and Hamburg, where the best English coal is easily obtained, coal gas will be entirely inperseded by wood gas, maximuch as all the collatera products of the manufacture are valuable, and command a sale in any quantity. The residuary coal is nearly equal in value to the wood; the tar is far superior to that of ceal, and cannot be replaced by it for painting; and the vinegar always commands a high price. In point of national economy, the manufacture of wood gas has a special importance, as it partly takes the place of barning chargoal in pits, in which process the gas, the tar and

The Congregational Convention at Albany. ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1852. To the Editors of the New-York Tribune :

The National Congressional Convention, hold here for three days, soon draws to a close. In numbers and character it exceeds all expectations, 500 delegates being present from fifteen States. It is believed that a more harmonious Convention never assembled, there being but one dissenting voice to all the resolves passed. Never before did the Sons of the West shake fraternal-Never before did the Sons of the West shake fraternally the bends of the Fatherr of the East to so practical purpose. The East are pledged to care for the outhouse of the West, to enter upon a system of Church building, by making a New Year's offering of fifty thousand dollars, to which ten thousand dollars will be added by a firm in New York, and to send a gospel South, if they are day, which will be against Slavery. The speaking was of the aghest order, from the master spirit of the denomination. Drs. Boco's, Tond. Pattern Oscioo, Haws, Humphuny, Cheavland.

DVEGET, BEREHEID, LINDSLIN, MARSH, the BEHGHERS, Dr. and IWO SOIS, STORES, LAWRINGE, LEAVITT, KITCH-EL, NIVINS, DOGGETT, HOLBROOK, TURNER and others. The whole spirit was progressive for the "Main Llaw" and against Slavery, all leaving full of cheer as the rep-

Western men who know Mr. BRECHER'S "annecedents, will say his defense is a triumply, and tiey know him not to be the man either so foolish or immoral as to do the set charged. The Observer's motive is plain, to destroy the influence of Mr. Stow, Mr. Breching, and, incidentally, that of The Tribune. That its course was unchristian no one can doubt, and that the inforences drawn are abscared, is evident.

The hospitality of the Albanians will not soon be forgotten. A full record of the Convention, with the speeches, will appear in a volume. Yours,

gotten. A full record a volume. Yours, speeches, will appear in a volume. Yours, A MEMBER OF THE CONVENTION.

Explosion of Steam Bollers.

The following letter on the subject of the explosion of steam boilers, from an officer who has studied the subject deeply, is published in *The National* Intelligencer. We invite attention to it:

Mashington, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1832.

Masses. Entropy The explosion of steam bollers, of late years in definite of legislative enactments, may become so immercus that the community have become justly animed and excited at their frequency. My attention was attracted by the following notice of the cause of the explo-

attracted by the following notice of the cause of the explosion of the Reindeer.

The same of the explosion is evident. In order to lose an time in starting, the fires are kept up and the sulety with is closed during the strapers. Thus an unexcund pressure of steam is colected, in order to draw the host from the dock with as might supprise and rapidly an is she had not stopped at all. As long as this wass of securic kept in the body the pressure is not long real to be hirrer, but, with the shock of securic straining our upon the engine, discriptions of the many that the shock of securic four type the cupin, discription of the many three middless action, and either the body their, or, as in the pressure may be found to be suppressed to the straining of the contact from the ends wor to middle account of parallel trop, and four making the makey of those on hour at matter of less cases, every thing or hour's difference in the pressure.

In aimost every explosion the boat has been on the permit of starting. The writter miss given an incorrect cause

In aimost every explosion the boat has been on the present. In aimost every explosion the boat has been on the pent of starting. The writer has given an incorrect cause for the explosion of the Reinder on attributing it to the removal of presente. Any child of twelve years old would tell him that any removal of a expansion excesses its force. But my object to show the cause of expansions in steam bollers, and suggest a remedy.

The cause is surply the formation of bydrogen gas. I will prove this by showing the modus operand in the decomposition of water and in component parts. Water is composed of hydrogen one part, oxygen eight. The simplest method of decomposing water is as follows: Take a common retort, a pore lain tube, a bundle of bright from wire, and a bladder of gas-bag fitted for the purpose; fill the porcelain tubes with the wires, the on the bag and introduce the recort, put into the latter water, and you are now ready to be im the operation. Place a body of coals around the porcelain tube, a lamp under the retort, and the steam will be forced through the wires and tube; the wires must be heated to a red heat; the vapor of water (steam) coming into contact with the heated from is decomposed, the oxygen is retained by the iron, forming oxyde of from, and the hydrogen is even off from the tube, which conducts it into to the gas-bag. For every eight grains of weight acquired by the iron, forty-six cubic inches of hydrogen, weighing one grain, bus been evolved. The iron in this case is substituted for the bydrogen taking its place with the acquest into to the gas-bag. For every eight grains of weight acquired by the iron, forty-six cubic inches of hydrogen, weighing one grain, bus been evolved. The iron in this action is the same black as yde which the sunth strike of in scales under the hammer, being a mixture of protoxyde and percoyde.

The bother them plays the part of the retort, the furnace the jam, the tubes as flues, the wires and the steam-jacket the gas-holder. When the water is low and the thos

drogen gas stopped, and a remedy invented by which boilers will not burst!

Nearly all boilers explode on opening the sefety valve; the steam rashes out in a conical form, the base of the cone appermost; this leaves a space in the center of the cone through which the circumambient atmosphere rashes, supplying of course orygen. If, then, the water is low, and the vapor decomposed, and hydrogen gas is formed, the supply of oxygen causes an intantaneous explosion. The method, then, to prevent the oxydation of the tubes or flues is to plate them with silver.

Let any one take the apparatus above explained, and instead of bright from wire, introduce plated from wire, and he will find that the water or vapor of water (steam) will not be decomposed; showing fully that hydrogen cannot be formed without oxydation. This simple remedy, not very expensive, will effectually prevent most explosions.

stead of bright iron wire, introduce plated from wire and he will find that the water or vapor of water (steam) with not be decomposed; showing fully that hydrogen cannot be formed without caydation. This simple remedy, not very expensive, will effectually prevent most explanons.

Every engineer is well aware that when the steam from the upper deck has a blue appearance there is danger; but every one does not know that this blue appearance indicates hydrogen cas; in fact, it is dylrogen gas, and in a state of infammability. The fame of this gas is light blue, and only burns when in contact or supplied with oxygen. As it is the brittest of all gases, and rises to the upper part of the steam-jacket, and conducted to the fire or eight externificate, and conducted to the fire or eight exceed, and escential the formation of hydrogen by the color of the steam or jet. Should the jet appear of a blue cast, by having this pipe continued outhoard and under the water hie, the gas could be allowed to escale in the bother. With said steam would then take its place in the bother. With said steam would then take its place in the bother. With the safety pipe well attended and the upper index plated, but few explosions could possibly take place.

As we say in claims for patents, I do not claim laving diacovered the method herein mentioned in making hydrogen gas, but only the safety cube and tae plated flues and tube; Silver meils at 1,20 deg. Fahrenhet, or or all ags. Wedgwood. There is then no his hished of the silver plating meliting before the tube cam be covered with water, should they at any time become have. The engineer should never open his safey-valve until he has tried the upper cock in the boller. Should the steam appear blue, and indidate hydrogen, then he should certain appear blue, and indidate hydrogen, then he should certain appear blue, and indidate hydrogen, then he should certain

ly keep his anserv-valve shut and work off the gas through his cylinder. This will, if strictly attended to, save not only his life, but that of many others. W. D. PORTER, U. S. M.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week end-ing Oct. 5, 1852.

[Carefully prepared for The N. Y. Tohane,]

Jacob Bergey, of Wadeworth, Ohio, for Improvement in Grain Separatous. Dated Oct. 5, 1852.

Wm. Butter, of Little Falls, N. Y., for Improved Vice.

Grain Separators. Dated Oct. 5, 1852.

Will Butler, of Little Fails, N.Y., for Improved Vice.
Dated Oct. 5, 1852.
Ches. Foeter, of Cincinnail, O., for Improvement in Hand
Printing-Prisses. Dated Oct. 5, 1852.
D. Haldeman, of Morgantown, Va., for Improvement in
Seed Plantiers. Pated Oct. 5, 1852.
Alex. Harrison, of Philadelphia, Pa., for Improvement in
Botary Stove Grates. Dated Oct. 5, 1852.
Robt. M. Jackson, of Penningtonville, Pa., for Improvement in Seed Planters. Dated Oct. 5, 1852.
Volney P. & B. Kimbaill, of Waterrown, N. Y., for Improved Spark Arrester. Dated Oct. 5, 1852.
Lovenno L. Langstroth, of Philadelphia, Pa., for Improvement in Bee Hives. Dated Oct. 5, 1852.
Jos. P. Martin, of Philadelphia, Pa., for Improvement in Bee Hives. Dated Oct. 5, 1852.
Jos. P. Martin, of Philadelphia, Pa., for Improvement in
Machines for Wringing Cothes. Dated Oct. 5, 1852.
James McCetty, of Reading, Pa., for Improved Apparatus
for Paidding Iron, etc. Dated Oct. 5, 1852.
James McCetty, of Reading, Pa., for Improved Apparatus
for Paidding Iron, etc. Dated Oct. 5, 1852.
Jon G. Nicolay, of Pittsfield, Ill., for Improvement in
Frinting Presses. Dated Oct. 5, 1852.
Mighill Nutling, of Portland, Me., for Improvement in
Expanding Window Sashes, Dated Oct. 5, 1852. Ante-

Mighill Nutries, of Fortland, Me., for Improvement in standing Window Sashes. Dated Oct. 5, 1852. Ante-

Spatiang atted June 16, 1852.

Wm. H. Robertson, of Hartford, Conn., for Improvement in Milling Machines. Dated Oct. 5, 1832.

Christian Sharps, of Hartford, Conn., for Improvement in method of Prinning Firearms. Dated Oct. 5, 1832. Patent-d in England April 22, 1852. ed in England April 22, 1652.

Henry Chy Smith, of Portland, Me., for Improvement in Window Frances. Dated Oct. 3, 1882.

Silas B. Terry, of Flymouth, Conn., for Improvement in Henry Clay Smith, of Portland, Me., for Improvement in Window Frances. Pated Oct. 5, 1882. Silas B. Tetry, of Plymouth Conn., for Improvement in Timepicces. Dated Oct. 5, 1852. Lucian A. Brown and Hubbard Bigelow, of Hartford, Conn., executor to Henry K. W. Welch, of same place, for Improvement in Churns. Dated Oct. 5, 1852.

Chas. B. Tuttle, of Amberst, N. H., for Design for a Cooking-Stove. Dated Oct. 5, 1832.

Adam Hampion, of New-York, N. Y., for Design for a Grate France and Sammer Piece. Dated Oct. 5, 1832.

Walter Bryent, of Boston, Mass., for Design for a Table Frame and Legs. Dated Oct. 5, 1832.

A son of the Wolvereine State, writing The vote of Mississippi, stoot least depart of Mississippi; at least ten Democrats out of every one Anadred refuse to support Perce. Send me all the documents you can get hold of. If the Whats do not carry this State for Scorr, they never will.

The vote of Mississippi stood in 1848: For Cass, 26, 525: for Taylon, 25,831. Majority against as in 1948, 724. The pulpable changes already taken place in Mississippi will give the State for Scorr by ht least one thousand majority! Hurrah for Mississippi!

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.-CHARLES W. CHRISTMAS, to be Register, and LECARN M. RICHARDSON, to be Receiver of Public Monors for the new land district in Minnesota Territory, created by an act of Congress approved 30th Aug., 1852—the land office which has been becated at Sauk Rapids.

BILLY BOWLEGS has reached his former home again. The Fiorida News, 2d inst. published at Jackschville, says: "King Bitty and Califier, including the old negro interpreter Annalian, are gone home to the Court of the Everglades. Thry passed up on Wednesday last on the Metamore. When the boat arrived, the conditates of both political parties were en-graed in addressing a large meeting at the "West End," but when it was whispered in the consists a mat. Billy but when it was whispered in the outside that 'Billy had arriv,' all those who were in the secret moved off to pay their respects to his majesty. Tale move left the orators a small authence for the time. Billy held his levee in the cabin of the steamboat, where he received his visitors with royal dignity. We hearn from Gea. Black that Billy has entered into a solemn agreement to enigrate next March with all the Indiana he can induce to go, which he thinks will be nearly all in the caunity. We held disposed to believe that at last we may succeed in getting rid of our unwelcome neighbors, but shall not feel cereate till they are gone.

They seem to have discovered a means to put a step to "rappings" in Boston, judging from the following, which we cut from The Transfer:

following, which we cut from The Translier:

A day or two since, quite an excitement was caused in one of our Grammar Schools by the sparte, who at the present time are rapping it this part of the world. One of the pupils, a miss about 12 years old, suddenly left her studies and be gut to write on various at sects, when she should have been engaged with her book. Mysterious noises were also heard, which were traced to her, and she was at last called to account for her strange conduct. She assigned as a reason that she was anodam of the spirits, and that she was impelled to write, and could not prevent the rappings. The master landed and of the prints, the that he was another system of rappings, it to spirits were mediately informed her than the action of the spirits were allowed to perform their raps in school, and as for impulsion he was also impelled not to write, but to expel her from school, if she persisted in writing when she should study. The remedy was complete, and the spirits have not troubled the school since.

The Cincinnati Commercial relates the

following story of a brute: A married man in this city who has been for several years part greatly addicted to drinking and abusing his wife, went to lit residence in Elm-t, receitly, and after threat ming to kill her, began, according to custom, to leant about the house for liquor. It is in ly found a bettle of what he supposed to be whickly, when his wife, who had been watching him, rushed toward him and dashed the bottle from his hand, whereup in he struck her bleeding to the floor. He atterward tound that the liquor he intended to swallow was corroive sublimate disselved in alchohol. A second more and he would have quaffed the fatal poison. She who preserved his life, he felled like a wild beast to the carta, and when informed of her effort to save him, observed with a fendish barberity: "She deserved a benting at any

fiendish barbesity: "She deserved a besting at any rate, and it could not come amiss."

LE LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, the Whig candidate for Congress in the Butler District, after having been branded by the Loco-Focos, in and out of Congress, with being a Free-Soiler, has recently been charged by his opponents with being a starchelder! The facts braining on the later charge are these: "Mr. CAMPLELL took his family with him to Washington the last. session of Congress, with a colored servant that lived with the femily, but she returned to Hamilton before the session was out, and Mrs. Campbell, bired a negro woman, a slave, to supply her place. When the session closed, and Mr. and Mrs. Campania, were about to rewith him. Mr. Campbell, we consider the term to Ohio, the retwent was very anxious to come with him. Mr. Campbell, bought her, and minediately rammitted her, and she returned home with his family free. She was his slave from the time happing for her until he could write the manumission! The Loco-Focce with the could write the manumission! The Loco-Focce with the could write the manumission! must be hard run to get up this new charge on such ! state of facts.

A state of facts.

1 Somebody tells a story to the effect that Martin Van Buren, while on a tour through the West in 1840, was overner in a stage coach, and as he stood up to his kness in mad, he asked the driver how the notident happined, and was told by that personage that he had already urset eleven Members of Congress, and by an doing had accured the votes of every one of them for appropriations to the National Road; and as he never before had a President for a passenger, he thought he would improve the opportunity by doing his duty to the West, in endeavoring to prevent a vote, in case mother appropriation should pass. The ingument of the driver was certainly a forchie eas, and it would be well if he could have to hindling, for a few miles of travel, of the Democratic consideres for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. However, it matters very little, for the people have determined to open them both this fail.

Let' According to The Lockport Courier, the Loce-Force are using rather mean and contemptible ar-guments in that region. It says, a hort time since the flag strings to the Ash Pole at Wilson, were cut in the from the fire in that region. It says, a bort time since the flag strings to the Asl. Pole at Wilson, were cut in the night, making it necessary for the White to take down the pole and raise it again. A few days ago the Whige on the Coemer Settlement road in the town of Newfane, met and raised a beautiful Ash. Lest night a organized band of Loco Focos, numbering some twenty or thirty came in wagens, and proceeded to the work of cutting down the pole. They were reamon trated with by the neighboring Whige, but to no avail, and the pole was cut down and pushed over.

A gentleman of our city from a visit to the Levels, about 10 miles from Konney, Hampalite County, Va. inform as that a citizen of that position of the county, being dearnors to "shuffle off this mouth could took the following method of doing so. He rused the rails of a fence until be come to the last, then he formed a trap of the apper port on at the fence satistable could lest it fall by touching the spring with his foot. He last a head upon the rail, and the contrivance did its work effectually. A the rail, and the contrivance did its wo dectually. A large number of persons went to see the victim and the novel trap. [Comberland Telegraph.]

avei trap. [Camberled Reigeraph.]

The Tray Post says that six of the perform who are alleged to have been connected with the recent entrage at shaw's, in Berlin, have been committed by Junice Brintmail for trial. Their remes are David Lamphier, Ira Adams, Martin Cose, Whitant Cahar, Street Willer, State Post, Street Willer, State Forman, and John Peter Whitter, (brother of the person killed) and John Collins. They were all committed on a charge of arson in the first degree.

The Boston Atlas says a boy named Jour ROBLETS. L. VALUE of age, was sentenced by Justice Rocks, on the ld, to 6 mouth's imprisonment in the House of Reformation, for being a confirmed treast from school-

The Anti-Rent County Convention met on Friday in New-Scotland, Albany Co., and decided to make no County nominations. Le At the Oneida Agricultural Fair, Jons

C. Bestings received a premium of \$1, for init a peck of Maiden's Blush—apples. ult., says: On Wednesday last, a g arleman near Fredericksburg, Vs., sold to an Alabama planter 100 ne-groes for \$45,000.

EF A negro, who had attempted to violate

te person of a white lady, was recently hanged by a cobin Fayette Co., Tennessee.

The Eagle Saw-Mill, at Savannah, was destroyed by fire last Friday.